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WORLD AFFAIRS

WESTERN DEFENSE

U.S. Renews Troop Pledge

Italy Ratifies Paris Pacts

Pres. Eisenhower sent reassurance to the 7 European countries in the proposed Western European Union Mar. 10 that American forces would not be withdrawn from Europe after the WEU was established.

The message was intended to hasten the European allies' ratification of the Paris treaties and refute an argument used against the pacts by their opponents in Europe—that American troops might be called home if 12 West German divisions were created.

Assures WEU Premiers

The President said in a letter to the Prime Ministers of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands & Luxembourg:

After ratification of the Paris agreements, the U.S. would (1) "continue active" in NATO agencies & military arrangements and "consult with other members of NATO [including Germany, after ratification of the Paris pacts] on questions of mutual concern, including the level of forces from the respective NATO countries to be placed at the disposal of" the NATO Supreme Commander; (2) "consult, if so desired, with the agency for the control of armaments of the Western European Union"; (3) "continue to maintain in Europe, including Germany, such units of its armed forces as may be necessary & appropriate to contribute its fair share of the forces needed for the joint defense of the North Atlantic area while a threat to that area exists"; "deploy such forces in accordance with agreed North Atlantic strategy for the defense of this area"; (4) "cooperate in developing the closest possible integration among the forces assigned to NATO in West Europe, including those contributed by the German Federal Republic"; (5) continue to share "information authorized by Congress with respect to the military utilization of new weapons & techniques for the improvement of the collective defense"; (6) "regard any action from whatever quarter which threatens the integrity or unity of the Western European Union as a threat to the security of the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty calling for consultation" under the treaty's key Article IV on joint retaliation against aggression. [See Vol. IX, p. 90L]

The President's letter asserted that the U.S., having "twice been drawn into wars which originated in Europe," maintained forces there "to help minimize the possibility of another war." "It is in the interest of the U.S. to help reduce such dangers" and the U.S. regarded the NATO pact as of "indefinite duration rather than for any definite number of years." (The NATO pact signed in 1949 was to stand for at least 20 years.) Mr. Eisenhower said inclusion of West Germany in WEU & NATO would enable that state "to make its appropriately measured contribution to international peace & security." [See Vol. XIV, p. 429F2]

Gruenther Says Reds Blocked

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied (NATO) Commander in Europe, told correspondents at his hq. in Rocquencourt, France Mar. 15: the West now could defeat a Soviet attack because of its advantage in "retaliatory" air power and "the tide is running in our favor." But it would be "a catastrophe to weary & falter in the last mile" and fail to activate the Paris pacts. Gruenther said German forces were necessary to help hold back Red invasion of West Europe in the early stages of a war. He opposed abandoning such conventional weapons as anti-aircraft and said they had not yet been rendered obsolete by development of high-altitude aerial weapons. [See Vol. XIV, p. 412B2]

Rome Senate Approves WEU

Italian Parliamentary ratification of the Paris treaties for creation of the WEU & admission of West Germany to NATO was completed Mar. 11 when the Italian Senate approved them, 139-82. They were opposed only by extreme Leftist parties. Communists failed to influence the result by staging demonstrations outside the Senate Bldg. An appeal by Reds for strikes in Rome Mar. 11 was virtually ignored by workers. [See p. 65E1]

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Churchill Canceled Malenkov Talk

Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill told the British House of Commons Mar. 14: He invited then-Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov & Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov to meet him last August or September in Bern, Stockholm or Vienna for informal discussions on arranging a high-level meeting of the major powers. He informed Pres. Eisenhower of the invitation. He canceled it when the Russians began to demand a Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meeting, to be held at the time of the Churchill-Malenkov talks, on Soviet alternatives to the Western rearmament plan.

Churchill made the disclosure in reply to a demand by Laborite ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee that he be censured for failure to hold a conference with Malenkov & Pres. Eisenhower. [See pp. 85C1, 65F2]

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CHINA

Chiang Opposes Cease-Fire

Natl. Chinese Forgn. Min. George Yeh told the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) in Taipei Mar. 15 that Pres. Chiang Kai-shek had rejected, in a talk Mar. 3 with U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, a cease-fire in Formosa Strait. Yeh said the Nationalists would "definitely defend" Quemoy & Matsu Islands. [See p. 74C-D1]

Tanker Abandons China Trip

Abandonment of an attempt by the Finnish tanker *Aruba* to deliver a 13,000-ton cargo of kerosene to Red China was announced in Helsinki Mar. 16 by its owners, the Re-Be Shipping Co. Demands that the U.S. Govt. take steps to halt the *Aruba* had been voiced by Sens. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) & other Senate leaders Mar. 12, and Natl. China served notice its air & sea forces would try to intercept it. The Finnish Seamen's Union announced Mar. 15 that the crew of the ship, which was in the area of Ceylon & Singapore, would strike against completing the trip rather than risk war action in Chinese waters. [See p. 26G1]

Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower renewed pledge to keep U.S. forces in West Europe if Paris pacts were ratified.

Italian Senate approved Paris pacts.

Natl. Chinese barred cease-fire in Formosa area at cost of Quemoy, Matsu Islands.

Aneurin Bevan expelled from Laborite ranks in British Parliament.

United States

Senate rejected $20 tax cut.

Senate committees probed stock market, Govt. security program.

Matusow jailed for contempt.

Harlan's Supreme Court nomination confirmed by Senate.

Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Butler accused of making Mrs. Eisenhower's health a political issue.

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Stassen for More Asia Aid

Forgn. Operations Adm. Harold E. Stassen, on his return to Washington Mar. 13 from a 3-wk. Far Eastern tour, called upon the U.S. to supply more economic aid to "the arc of free Asia" where, he said, "the countries are preparing for area development in an intelligent way." Stassen said after talking with Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 14 that he expected the President to recommend a "significant increase" in aid to Asia although total foreign aid requests for next fiscal year would total $3.5 billion as against $5.3 billion this fiscal year. Stassen indicated in Tokyo Mar. 11 that he hoped to get $500 million for aid to Asia in fiscal 1955-56 as against $300 million this year. He said the program should be designed to bring about "industrialization, better food, clothing & housing" on a free-enterprise basis in non-Communist countries of the Far East. He implied that Japanese industry should play a leading role in the regional economic buildup. [See p. 11A2; Vol. XIV, 391E1]

Soviet Bid to Austria

Austria received a new proposal from Russia Feb. 25 on the completion of an Austrian state (peace) treaty, it was disclosed in Moscow Mar. 11. Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov told Austrian Amb. Norbert Bischoff there should be another Big 4 meeting on Austria & Germany before the Paris pacts on West German rearmament were ratified. Molotov said Russia would agree to withdraw its occupation troops from Austria as soon as a state treaty was completed if these conditions were met: the Austrian treaty must contain provisions to guard against another Austro-German union, prevent Austria's joining any military coalition and bar foreign military bases on Austrian territory. (Russia previously had insisted that its troops must remain in Austria until a German as well an Austrian peace treaty was made.)

The Austrian Govt. said Mar. 16 it had sent Russia a reply stressing that German problems should not be involved in the negotiation of an Austrian treaty. [See Vol. XIV, p. 406E2]

Russian Gesture to Tito

The Moscow press published without comment Mar. 10 a report of a speech delivered by Yugoslav Pres. Tito to his Natl. Assembly Mar. 7 in which Tito rebuked Soviet Forgn Min. Molotov for recent criticism of Yugoslavia's political principles since its break with the Cominform. (Molotov's remarks were made in his foreign policy review to the Supreme Soviet Feb. 8.) Russia's omission of a rebuttal, which ordinarily would accompany publication of a statement criticizing a Soviet leader, was regarded as a conciliatory gesture toward Yugoslavia. Moscow *Pravda* carried a mild reply to Tito Mar. 12 and suggested that the USSR & Yugoslavia work to restore "stable, friendly relations." [See Vol. XIV, p. 370B1]

●

Palestine. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Truce Supervision chief in Jerusalem, rejected Mar. 11 the Israeli appeal of a Mixed Armistice Comm. decision that Israel was to blame for the attack Feb. 28 on an Egyptian camp near Gaza. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles indicated Mar. 15 that the Gaza incident had caused the U.S. to postpone a pledge of aid to Israel in the event of an Arab attack. [See p. 74E2] . . . The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Comm. Mar. 10 blamed Israel for the killing of 5 Bedouins Mar. 4 near the Dead Sea in Jordanian territory. One Bedouin who was freed said he was told while a captive that the killings were in retaliation for murders of 2 Israelis last month. A Negev farmhouse 7 mi. from Egyptian-held territory was bombed Mar. 15 and one man wounded by attackers thought to have come from the Gaza strip. [See p. 74B3]

South Korean defense officials disclosed Mar. 16 that they had asked Gen. John E. Hull, retiring UN & U.S. Far Eastern commander, to relay to the U.S. Defense Dept. their request that the ROK Army be supplied with atomic artillery. The ROK Govt. newspaper *Korean Republic* said in an editorial that the U.S. should eject the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. from Korea as ineffective and help build up ROK military strength to offset a Communist buildup under way since the armistice. [See p. 74G1]

Swedish Forgn. Ministry charged Mar. 14 that 2 Czech Legation military attachés in Stockholm (Maj. Frantisek Nemec, Capt. Zdenek Jansa), a Czech Legation chauffeur (K. Sladek) & the Rumanian Legation secretary (Paul Salcudeanu) had engaged in "unveiled espionage" in Sweden. They were ordered to leave the country. 5 Swedes & 6 other foreigners had been arrested & charged with spying for Rumania & Czechoslovakia. [See Vol. XIV, p. 437A1]

Burmese Army reported Mar. 15 that a large area near the Thai border had been cleared & strong points in eastern Burma recaptured in a drive begun Mar. 14 to rout 4,500 Natl. Chinese remnant troops still operating on Burmese territory. [See Vol. XV, P. 430F2]

11 Russian student & youth publication editors (ages 25-39) received promise of U.S. visas Mar. 10 to tour American colleges & universities. Atty Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had refused to grant them visas in Aug. 1954 on grounds that most schools were closed during the summer. At the State Dept.'s request he waived provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act & authorized a 30-day visit. Following Brownell's waiver, the Soviet Govt. formally requested Mar. 11, in a note to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, that Russia & the U.S. exchange agricultural delegations as proposed Feb. 10 in a *Des Moines Register* editorial. [See p. 69B3]

British Embassy in Moscow was invaded Mar. 13 by a Russian, V. A. Matveyev, about 25, who shot & wounded a Russian policeman to gain entry. Embassy officials who disarmed him said the man apparently was mentally deranged. The Soviet Govt. said Mar. 16 this had been confirmed and apologized for the incident.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Backs A-Weapon Use

Pres. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference Mar. 16 that the U.S. would use tactical atomic weapons in event of war. "Where these things are used on strictly military targets & for strictly military purposes, I see no reason why they shouldn't be used just exactly as you would use a bullet or anything else," he said. "The great question . . . comes when you begin to get into those areas where you cannot make sure that you are operating merely against military targets. But with that one qualification, I would say [atomic weapons] would be used." [See pp. 69E1, 65C-D3; Vol. XIV, 109C1]

Press Conference Remarks

The President also said at his Mar. 16 press conference that:

● The "possibility" of war "is greater now than it was" in his youth. Therefore the U.S. must maintain adequate armed forces and "the great policies of any enlightened nation must be producing of conditions that will be more peaceful." [See p. 73D2]

● The Republican Party would win the 1956 Presidential election with any "worthy" candidate if it produced "fine programs for the benefit of all America." [See p. 75B1]

● The right to confront one's accusers did not always apply to Govt. employes in security cases; "you are not determining anything about [an employe's] legal rights or the application of the Bill of Rights" but were "trying to determine" his fitness to work for the Govt. The Govt. could not keep a suspect in a sensitive position merely because "we cannot put . . . the accuser up in front of [him] & let him cross-examine." "I do believe we are going to be able to do more in finding nonsensitive areas in which to place such people." [See pp. 75G3, 76D1]

● Predictions that "automation" would cause unemployment were "exaggerated," were similar to fears ex-

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pressed & proven groundless for 150 years. Increased needs & desires in an expanding economy would increase employment. [See Vol. XIV, p. 409C3]

● He would not oppose statehood for Alaska if "national security" objections were removed. [See p. 68B1]

Personnel

Among recent Presidential nominations: *Mar. 10.* Jas. Weldon Jones (D.), Farmersville, Tex. accountant & Budget Bureau economic adviser, as Tariff Comm. member for term ending June 16, 1957, to succeed Oscar B. Ryder, who retired Mar. 1. . . . *Mar. 11.* Ex-Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), 66, as Amb. to the Philippines [see p. 29G1], to succeed Adm. Raymond Spruance, whose retirement request (dated Jan. 19) was accepted Mar. 11 [see Vol. XIII, p. 16N]. Lt. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer as commander of Army forces in the Far East & of the 8th Army, with full general's rank, to succeed Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor [see p. 77E1]. Maj. Gen. Silas B. Hays as Army Surgeon General, succeeding Maj. Gen. Geo. E. Armstrong, whose term was to expire in May. . . . *Mar. 16.* Allen Whitfield (R.), 51, Des Moines attorney, as an Atomic Energy Comm. member. Amb.-to-Korea Ellis O. Briggs as Amb. to Peru [see Vol. XIII, pp. 302D3, 240F1], to succeed Harold H. Tittman Jr., 62. Wm. S. B. Lacy, of Leesburg, Va., ex-director of the State Dept.'s Office of Philippine & Southeast Asian Affairs, as Amb. to Korea.

Senate Confirmations

Judge John Marshall Harlan's nomination to the Supreme Court was confirmed Mar. 16 by 71-11 Senate vote—39 R. & 32 D. vs. 9 Southern Democrats and Republicans Wm. Langer (N.D.) & Herman Welker (Ida.).

Sen. James O. Eastland (Miss.) denied that he or the other Southern Democrats opposed Harlan on the segregation issue. (The Supreme Court had deferred action on school desegregation until the court's membership was complete.) Eastland said he opposed Harlan because: (a) he was not sure Harlan would uphold U.S. sovereignty in cases where treaties might conflict with U.S. law; (b) Harlan "lacks judicial experience and . . . this is a political appointment dictated by Thomas E. Dewey"; (c) Harlan came from New York, where people "possess views & philosophies which are different from the viewpoints of the rest of the country." Langer said he would vote against all nominations until people from "small" states got more appointments. [See p. 67B2]

Senate confirmations Mar. 14: Dr. John von Neumann as an Atomic Energy Comm. member [see p. 28D1]; Geo. C. McConnaughey as an FCC member (he had been designated FCC chairman under a recess appointment) [see p. 28D1]; Robt. Tripp Ross as Asst. Defense Secy. [see p. 67E-F1]; Geo. W. Perkins as U.S. permanent representative on NATO Council, with Ambassador's rank. [See p. 67G1]

CONGRESS

Senate Defeats $20 Tax Cut

The Senate Mar. 15 rejected Democratic proposals to cut individual income tax. It then gave voice vote approval to the Eisenhower tax bill (HR4259), which would defer scheduled excise & corporation tax cuts for a year and thereby add $2.8 billion to Govt. income. The bill was sent to joint conference.

The Democratic tax-cut proposals were defeated by 2 key votes:

● A 50-44 rejection of a substitute bill, offered by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), which would have given a $20 tax cut to each householder plus a $10 cut for each dependent other than a spouse. Vote vs. the plan—45 R. & Democrats Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Allen J. Ellender (La.), Walter F. George (Ga.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.). For it—43 D. & Republican Wm. Langer (N.D.).

● A 61-32 decision to strike from the Eisenhower tax bill a House-approved Democratic provision giving every taxpayer & dependent a $20 tax cut. Vs. the tax cut—45 R. & 16 D. For it—31 D. & Langer.

Johnson's tax-cut proposal was attacked by Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey Mar. 10 as "silly" & "just as irresponsible" as the House Democratic plan. He charged Mar. 13 that it was a "political quickie gimmick." [See p. 75F1-B2]

Other Legislative Action

The Admin.'s military pay raise bill (HR4720) was passed by 399-1 House vote Mar. 10 and sent to the Senate. Sole dissenter was Rep. John Taber (R., N.Y.) who, on principle, had voted against all pay raises including the one for Congress. The military bill, designed to encourage trained personnel to remain in service, provided raises ranging from 6% to 25% (avg. 11.9%) and was expected to cost $745,845,015 a year. [See p. 75D-E2]

Fiscal 1956's first appropriation bill, providing $3,282,553,000 for the Treasury, Post Office & U.S. Tax Court, was passed by House voice vote Mar. 15 after $77,697,000 was cut from Admin. requests. Biggest cut, $69,117,000 from the Post Office $2.67 billion request, was recommended by the Appropriations Com. with a charge that Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield was so "enamored" with reorganizing his department that he neglected mail delivery.

The House passed Mar. 15 and sent to the Senate a bill to speed punishment of witnesses who refuse to answer Congressional committees' questions. It provided that committees could appeal directly to the courts to order witnesses to testify. If a witness disobeyed, the judge could jail him for contempt of court.

Economic Gains Reported

The Joint Com. on the Economic Report agreed in a unanimous report Mar. 14 that the U.S. "economy has been improving since late 1954," after a recession, but had regained only ½ of lost production & ⅓ of lost employment. The committee noted "distressed areas" in the economy and suggested aid through public works. It was "disturbed by the drag which reduced farm income places upon the economy as a whole." The committee urged a larger national debt limit, opposed the special bond plan for financing the President's national highway program and recommended continuing the Small Business Admin.

The committee's Democrats, in a supplemental report, criticized Admin. fiscal policies and backed Democratic proposals to cut individual income taxes. [See pp. 67G3, 36E-F2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Hoover Comm. Proposals

Sharp reductions in Govt. lending, loan guarantee & insurance activities were proposed Mar. 13 in a report of the (Hoover) Comm. on Org. of the Executive Branch of the Govt. Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), a member, dissented. He charged that the recommendations "would make it harder for American citizens to buy homes or to get loans for their farms or businesses." A commission proposal that "the Export-Import Bank cease normal commercial short-term import-export" loans was opposed by 4 others of the 12-man commission—Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., ex-Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley, Defense Mobilization Dir. Arthur S. Flemming & ex-Amb.-to-Britain Jos. P. Kennedy. The report urged that many agencies raise rates for their services to become self-supporting and that many services be shifted to private enterprise.

In the first report of the current series, the commission Feb. 13 had recommended sweeping changes in the Govt. employment program to attract & retain competent civilian employes, especially at top levels. Among its proposals: (a) more political appointees to top-level policy jobs involving political controversy; (b) creation of "a 'Senior' Civil Service . . . of career administrators" selected from all parts of the Govt. who "could be employed flexibly in . . . positions calling for high administrative talents" but no "political activity"; (c) "salary increases for the Govt.'s top managers, career & non-career"; (d) improved training, recruitment & performance evaluation. Reps. Holifield & Clarence J. Brown (R., O.) rejected the Senior Civil Svc. idea as unnecessary & unworkable. Brown & Farley opposed abolishing "political clearance" of rural mail carriers and ending political appointment of U.S. marshals and Customs & Mint field employes. Holifield assailed the commission for failing to adopt its task force's recommendation of an inquiry into the Govt. employe security program.

'Red Tape,' Health Reports

The commission Feb. 20 recommended reducing Govt. "red tape" to cut $255 million from the $4 billion-a-yr. estimated cost of Govt. paper

work. A task force found that the Govt. handled at least 25 billion pieces of paper a year exclusive of pamphlets & periodicals.

The commission Feb. 27 urged curtailment of some Govt. medical activities & improvements in administration to end the "chaos," duplication & waste in the Govt. health programs. It reported that the Govt. "has undertaken specific responsibility for all or part of the medical care of about 30 million" of the nation's 160 million people. Cost of this program was $4.149 billion in 1954, "including $2.03 billion in disability allowances." Among the commission's proposals: (a) creation of an advisory council on Govt. health activities; (b) stricter policing of non-service-connected disability care for veterans, "verification" of veterans' statements of "inability to pay" & collection by the Govt. where such statements were "not substantiated"; (c) discontinuance of free medical care for U.S. merchant seamen; (d) the closing of 12 U.S. Public Health Svc. hospitals & consideration of the possibility of closing 19 veterans' hospitals. Holifield opposed the curtailment of Govt. medical activities. (The Amer. Legion's Natl. Rehabilitation Conf. charged Mar. 3 that the report was a "direct attack" on disabled veterans. It denounced the proposals as "unfounded, uneconomic & heartless.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 438C2]

Matusow Jailed for Contempt

Harvey Matusow was held in contempt by Fed. Dist. Judge R. E. Thomason in El Paso, Tex. Mar. 12. Thomason charged that Matusow, in retracting testimony against Clinton Jencks, "deliberately & maliciously & designedly schemed to obstruct justice" for his "own personal ends" by trying to reverse Jencks' conviction. Thomason Mar. 16 gave Matusow a 3-yr. prison sentence and ordered him jailed until he could post a $10,000 appeal bond. Matusow said before sentencing, "I was motivated to get justice for one I wrongly accused. . . . I no longer am a false witness." [See p. 76F2]

Thomason said Mar. 16 that he believed Matusow had told the truth when testifying against Jencks but had lied in recanting. Thomason said Matusow's motive in lying was to call "public attention" to his book, *False Witness*. [See p. 76B3]

Thomason Mar. 12 refused to grant Jencks a new trial on the basis of Matusow's recantation. "Based on the whole record, Jencks is guilty," the judge declared. Jencks, a Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers official, had been convicted of perjury for filing an NLRB affidavit in which he denied he was a Communist.

John Clark, 65, pres. of the union, invoked the 5th Amend. 5 times Mar. 10 to avoid answering Thomason's questions about communism. Clark admitted that the union had advanced $3,000 to finance Matusow's book.

Nathan Witt, union counsel, invoked the 5th Amend. twice Mar. 12 in refusing to tell Thomason whether he was a Communist. [See p. 76C3]

(Herbert Tank, 32, playwright, exseaman & Matusow's alleged bodyguard, invoked the First & 5th Amends. in refusing Mar. 10 to name plays he had written. He was testifying at a N.Y. hearing on a petition for a new trial for 13 convicted Communists against whom Matusow said he had testified falsely.) [See p. 76C3]

Security Program Hearings

Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young told a Senate Govt. Operations subcommittee Mar. 16 that he was "more interested in seeing the Govt. operate effectively & efficiently than in the welfare of Govt. employes." He was testifying at hearings on a proposal for a bipartisan commission to study the Govt.'s employe security program. Young said some qualified workers with derogatory information filed against them might be shifted to non-sensitive jobs. He said the stigma of security dismissal had been exaggerated. He reported that since May 27, 1953, the Govt. had dismissed 28,153 employes, including 3,002 listed as security risks. [See p. 5A-E1]

State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod told the subcommittee Mar. 11 that he "wouldn't hesitate" to hire a Communist or security risk "if necessary to do a job that the Govt. had to have done." He reported that of 3,885 permanent State Dept. employes investigated in 1954, 3 (including John Paton Davies) had been fired as security risks & 15 suspended. [See p. 22A1; Vol. XIV, 425B1]

Atomic Energy Comm. counsel William Mitchell & security chief John A. Waters testified Mar. 10 that the AEC was barred by law from giving the Civil Defense Admin. secret information available to military personnel. They reported that it cost $38,592,547 in 3 years to make security checks of the AEC's & contractors' employes.

Douglas Aircraft security director Bernard F. Fitzsimons testified Mar. 14 that a man who invented a "vital" jet plane starter had been barred by the Air Force & Navy on security grounds from working on his own invention. He said an industrial employment board finally obtained the lowest possible security clearance for the inventor.

Americans for Democratic Action Vice Chrmn. Joseph L. Rauh Jr. testified Mar. 15 that "it is common knowledge in Washington" that Louis F. Budenz was the secret informant against Dr. John Punnett Peters [see p. 76C2]. David A. Rose, chairman of the civil rights committee of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, testified Mar. 15 that his unit had interviewed 8 law firms that had handled more than 450 security cases. He reported that they had "won more than 90% of the cases," that "in 9 cases out of 10 the formal charges brought by the Govt. against an employe proved to be groundless." [See p. 76C-G1]

Butler Scored Re 'Mrs. Ike'

Republicans in Congress Mar. 10 accused Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler of making Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower's health a political issue. Butler had said in New York Mar. 9 that her ill health might influence Pres. Eisenhower against seeking a 2d term.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) told the Senate Mar. 10 that Butler was a "scoundrel," that he "sounds like he would be very happy if Mrs. Eisenhower was in poor health," that he did an "inhuman thing." "Does he think he can make Mrs. Eisenhower sick?" Aiken asked. "Just how low & loathsome can an animal in human form get?" he demanded. He said Mrs. Eisenhower (presumably unlike Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt) "doesn't climb mountains, doesn't go racing halfway round the world every week."

House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) assailed Butler's "very poor taste." Senate GOP Campaign Com. Chrmn. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) said he understood Butler's "desperation." 6 Republican women Representatives condemned Butler's "attack."

But Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) called it strange that Republicans were "so disturbed" at this after "they talked about the President's health . . . wife . . . daughter . . . piano & everything else . . . which concerned the President for more than 20 years."

Butler Mar. 10 denied attacking Mrs. Eisenhower and said he had referred only to press reports about her health. He suggested that if Republicans wanted the President to run in 1956, they should "spend their time in supporting Mr. Eisenhower's program instead of wasting it berating me." He said in Detroit Mar. 12 that he would not make Mrs. Eisenhower's health a campaign issue and offered "no apology" because he had "said nothing derogatory, disrespectful or embarrassing." He said GOP attacks on him were in "an effort to deify the occupants of the White House." [See Vol. XIV, p. 417E3]

Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder, White House physician, said Mar. 11 that Mrs. Eisenhower had been in bed with flu Mar. 7-10 but that, despite a "slight heart condition," "her health is & always has been basically good."

●

Walter Winchell & codefendants in libel suits brought by the *N.Y. Post* (for $750,000) & *Post* ed. James Wechsler (for $775,000) settled the cases out of court, it was announced in New York Mar. 11. Terms: Winchell issued a statement broadcast & published Mar. 13-14 that he "never said or meant to say" on the air or in the *N.Y. Mirror* that the *Post*, its publisher or Wechsler "are Communists or sympathetic to communism" and he "regrets & withdraws" anything so construed; all costs incurred in the suits were assumed by the defendants (Winchell, *Mirror*, Hearst Corp., King Features, Amer. Bdcst. Co. & Gruen Watch Co., Winchell's former air sponsor). Winchell announced Mar. 10 he had asked for release from his ABC contract after learning the network did not furnish him with complete insurance

against libel & slander accusations he had thought was provided. [See p. 86B3; Vol. XIII, 387C3, 274C1]

Ex-S/Sgt. John David Provoo, 37, had his treason indictment dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Roszel C. Thomsen in Baltimore Mar. 14 on grounds the prosecution's unnecessary & "deliberate" delays made it impossible for Provoo to "have a fair trial at this late date" & that "he has been denied the right of speedy trial within the meaning of the 6th Amend." Provoo had been convicted in 1953 of having aided the Japanese while their war prisoner. But the conviction was overturned on grounds Provoo should have been tried in Maryland, not New York, and because the prosecution had insinuated that Provoo was a homosexual. [See Vol. XIV, p. 402B2]

10 Puerto Rican Nationalists were convicted by a federal jury in New York Mar. 10 of seditious conspiracy. An 11th, Serafin Colon Olivera, 43, was acquitted. This raised to 27 the number of P.R. Nationalist Party members convicted in 6 months. The 10 found guilty: Mrs. Carmen Dolores Otero Mattei Torresola, 25, widow of a party member killed in an attempt to assassinate ex-Pres. Truman; Juan Hernandez Valle, 45, party lawyer; Santiago Gonzales Castro, 36, who was paroled in 1946 after serving 7½ years for the murder of a P.R. Natl. Guardsman during a 1938 attempt to assassinate ex-Gov. Blanton Winship; Antonio Herrera Moreno, 28, alleged pres. of the N.Y. junta; Pedro Aviles, 28, Esteban Quinones Escute, 59, Angel Luis Arzola Velez, 22, Miguel Vargas Nieves, 25, Maximino Pedraza Martinez, 28, Julio Flores Medina, 44. [See p. 5F2; Vol. XIV, 365D-E3]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Laborites Expel Bevan

Leftist Aneurin Bevan, 57, was ousted Mar. 16 from the Parliamentary Labor Party by a 141-112 vote (closer than expected) of its members, the Laborites in the House of Commons. Bevan was charged with disloyalty to ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, 72, the party leader. The vote for his ouster followed the defeat, 138-124, of a motion merely to censure Bevan. 39 Laborite MPs were absent or abstained on the ouster motion.

Wide World
BEVAN

(Bevan retained his seat in the House of Commons as an independent and his membership in the Labor Party outside Parliament. It was the 2d expulsion of his career from the Parliamentary Labor Party. He also was ousted in 1939, later restored to membership.) [See p. 77F1]

Predict Margaret to Wed

British newspapers Mar. 9 gave credence to rumors that Princess Margaret Rose, who returned Mar. 3 from a tour of the Caribbean [see p. 38D1], would surrender all claim to the throne & marry RAF Capt. Peter Townsend, 40, British air attaché in Brussels & divorced father of 2 children, after her 25th birthday Aug. 21. She then would be free to marry without requiring the Queen's formal consent. Townsend was quoted Mar. 12 by Richard Martin, *Sydney Sun-Herald* correspondent, as having said he was prepared to accept "exile . . . with a certain lady." Townsend denied Mar. 14 that he had made this statement and told other interviewers the princess had "made no such decision [in favor of their marriage] known to me." The *Sun-Herald* announced Mar. 14 it had verified Townsend's denial and fired Martin. Anglican Bishop Alfred Blunt of Bradford said Mar. 13 that Queen Elizabeth II must, as "Defender of the Faith," refuse to sanction Margaret's marriage to Townsend because of church views against remarriage of a divorced person (even, as in Townsend's case, an "offended party") if the former partner were alive. [See Vol. XIII, p. 243A-C1]

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Other Foreign News

USSR. Soviet collective farm leaders were given more authority to decide local agricultural policy under a decree issued Mar. 10 by Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev. The decree criticized past centralized policy as being unrealistic, destroying initiative & causing loss of productivity [see p. 69B3]. The economics magazine *Voprosi Ekonomiki* (*Questions of Economics*) reappeared on Moscow newsstands Mar. 12 after a 2-mo. absence. The new issue apologized editorially for a Sept. 1954 article urging more production of consumer goods. This was called "a serious political & theoretical mistake." [See p. 53G3] . . . 10 Army & Air Force generals raised Mar. 11 to marshal's rank: (army) Vassili Ivanovich Chuikov, Ivan Khristoforovitch Bagramian, Sergei Semenovich Biryuzov, Andrei Ivanovich Yeremenko, Andrei Antonovich Grechko, Kiril Semenovich Moskalenko, Sergei Sergeevich Varentsov, Vassili Ivanovich Kasakov; (AF) Sergei Ignatyevich Rudenko, Vladimir Alexandrovich Sudets. Aviation Marshal Pavel Fedorovich Zhigarev was made chief marshal. [See p. 64G3]

Czech reports to Vienna Mar. 10 said 10 members of the Social Dem. Party had been sentenced to prison for 4 to 17 yrs. on charges of treason & espionage. [See p. 58E3] . . . **Danish** Folketing (Parliament) passed Mar. 14 a series of bills applying new sales taxes to consumer articles so as to raise $135 million in additional revenue the next 2 yrs. & curb domestic buying of goods needed for export. [See Vol. XIV, p. 106D3; XIII, 76A1] . . . **East German** press reported Mar. 13 that 8 Germans had been sentenced in Karl-Marx-Stadt to prison terms of 15 yrs. to life as U.S. spies. [See Vol. XIV, p. 430D2] . . . **French** ex-Premier Paul Reynaud introduced in the Natl. Assembly Mar. 12 a bill offering this plan to prevent frequent changing of French Cabinets over no-confidence votes: general elections must be called whenever an Assembly twice refused to vote confidence (on the same issue) in a Cabinet less than 2 yrs. old [see p. 46A3]. France paid Mar. 16 the last $100 million due on a 5-yr. loan obtained from U.S. banks in 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 278P]

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru escaped assassination Mar. 12 in Naugpur when rickshaw driver Babu Rao Laxman Kochale, 32, jumped onto the running board of Nehru's car armed with a knife. Nehru pushed the man away and he was arrested, later placed under mental observation. [See Vol. VIII, p. 29A] . . . **Nepalese** Crown Prince Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, 34, was proclaimed King Mar. 14 as successor to his father, King Tribhubana (Maharajadhiraja Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva), 48, who died Mar. 13 in Zurich, where he had been under treatment for heart disease. (Tribhubana, known as a liberal ruler, was the first King of Nepal in 100 yrs. to exercise more than nominal power. He was deposed in 1950 by hereditary Prime Min. Maharajah Mohun Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and fled to India. He returned home the next year with Indian support, and Rana resigned.) [See Vol. XII, p. 138F; XI, 70F] . . . **Pakistani** Gov. General Ghulum Mohammed's reappointment of Mohammed Ayub Khuhro as chief minister of Sind Province was overruled Mar. 11 by the Sind Chief Provincial Court. Khuhro had been barred from public office for 6 yrs. in 1953 after the court had found him guilty of maladministration & nepotism. [See p. 53C3] . . . **Switzerland** ended government control of prices & rents by a referendum Mar. 13. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426A2]

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LATIN AMERICA

Argentina received a $60 million credit from the U.S. Export-Import Bank Mar. 10 to buy U.S.-made equipment for a $250 million steel mill to be built in Argentina. [See p. 14B2] . . . **Peruvian** Govt. obtained a $27 million loan from French banks Mar. 10 for completion of a steel mill & hydroelectric plant in Chimbote [see Vol. XIV, p. 430D3]. Alejandro Roel, Peruvian Senator sought for 2 mos. as an alleged anti-Govt. plotter, was revealed Mar. 13 to have been granted asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy in Lima. [See p. 23D3] . . . **Malnutrition** was found to exist on an "appalling" scale, particularly among small children, in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua & Panama, Dr. Charles G. King of Columbia U. (N.Y.) reported Mar. 14 to the UN Children's Fund after a survey in the 5 countries.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Stock Market Probe

The Senate Banking & Currency Com., continuing hearings under the chairmanship of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), received further testimony on recent stock price fluctuations [see p. 78A1-C2]. Highlights of the 2d week of hearings:

Mar. 10. Chase Natl. Bank Chrmn. John J. McCloy denied that "institutional" buying of stocks by personal & pension trust funds was to any great extent responsible for the stock market boom. Such funds represented "only a small fraction" of market volume, he said. He said his bank invested only ⅓ of fund money in "blue chip" stocks. He denied that funds withdrew stocks from circulation since, he testified, there was considerable trading both ways by funds. He opposed ending the buying of stocks on credit. He also opposed reducing the capital gains tax as adding to the burden "of the already overburdened earner" and requiring more Govt. revenue from regular income taxes, "which has just as much deterrent effect" on economic activity.

Wide World
FULBRIGHT

Ex-Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. Marriner S. Eccles urged that margin requirements be raised from 60% to 75%. He said this would "greatly reduce speculation" yet deter "real investors" little. He assailed the FRB for cutting margin requirements from 75% to 50% in Feb. 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 62L-M]. He opposed as deflationary any current issuance of long-term securities to refund maturing Govt. obligations [see p. 47B-C2]. He urged tougher home mortgage terms to curb "excessive construction activity." 1,400,000 housing starts—"practically double the estimated family formation"—were expected in 1955, Eccles said.

Mar. 11. Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the Sears, Roebuck finance committee, testified that $90 million of the Sears employe pension fund's $633,596,766 in total assets was in cash but he was not buying stock with it because "I don't want to risk the employes' money at this [market] level." He said, however, that he did not know whether stock prices were too high. Wood revealed that the fund owned 6,331,814 shares (worth $489,400,000) or about 26% of Sears' 24,845,000 shares of stock plus stock in other firms. He indicated some agreement with fears expressed by Fulbright & Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.), a committee member, that such tax-free funds might gain control not only of their own firms but of a big share of U.S. industry. [See Vol. XIV, p. 143C3]

Benjamin Graham, investment manager & Columbia U. economics prof., said he thought the committee inquiry helped cause the recent stock price break. Fulbright disagreed. Graham said stock speculation "has not gone too far yet" but was approaching a "danger" area. He suggested a 100% margin requirement. He agreed with Fulbright that Gen. Motors "probably" could cut its car prices enough to force competitors out of business and still make good profits. [See p. 78B2]

Mar. 14. Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. William McChesney Martin Jr. opposed proposals to ban buying stock on credit. "The stock market should not be denied access to credit unless you want to promote a lower standard of living," he declared. He insisted that margin requirements could not be "cure-alls for stock market excesses or abuses" and that there could be unhealthy speculation even with 100% margin required. Martin said risk-taking & speculation had a "proper function," that a "liquid" stock market helped maintain a growing economy. [See Vol. XI, p. 83B]

Mar. 15. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey warned that the committee's inquiry might destroy public "confidence" in the stock market & in the nation's economic future. He stressed the importance of the stock market in promoting economic activity, especially in the case of "new risk-taking enterprise," and in encouraging "widespread ownership of American industry." Humphrey said it would be unwise to increase "the disparity" between the relatively low capital gains tax & the "tremendously high" income tax although he conceded that cutting the capital gains tax in half might produce more revenue, for a time at least, as taxpayers "manipulate themselves into a capital gains operation instead of a current income operation." [See p. 75A-B2]

Capehart blamed the hearings for the recent stock price break and said questions by Democratic committee members seemed designed "to prove that we are just a few skips from a crash like that of 1929." Fulbright denied this and said he would not be "dissuaded" from continuing a "thoroughly justified" inquiry.

Mar. 16. *Philadelphia Bulletin* financial editor Joseph A. Livingston warned that stock price increases probably were outrunning actual gains in the national economy. Confidence in a stock price level was not the same as confidence in the business outlook, he said. He reported that the stock market was no accurate barometer of economic conditions, that a study he had made showed the stock market wrong half the time.

President 'Reassured' on Market

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Mar. 16 that facts turned up in the committee hearings were "reassuring," that "the conduct of our stock markets on the whole looks to be very satisfactory." He had "no opinion" about the probe's effect on stock prices, but he said he had found no "particular phase" of the inquiry conducted without the "great caution" necessary in any undertaking affecting confidence in the economy.

(Capehart appeared on Walter Winchell's radio-TV program Mar. 13 to question Winchell about his stock "tips." Winchell said he never had recommended buying or selling a particular stock, never had suggested that a specific stock's price would rise or fall, never had been paid for mentioning a stock and had reported market news that had appeared previously in the *N.Y. Times*, *Wall St. Journal* & other papers. Winchell broadcast a request to Fulbright for a chance to testify, but Fulbright said Mar. 15 that neither he nor committee aides had received a direct request from Winchell.) [See p. 78C-E1]

(Stock prices, which had declined for a week, headed upwards again Mar. 15-16.) [See p. 78C2]

LABOR STATISTICS

	Feb.	Jan.
Total labor force*	66,550,000	66,700,000
Civilian*	63,321,000	63,497,000
Employed*	59,938,000	60,150,000
In agriculture*	5,084,000	5,297,000
Non-agricultural†	47,801,000	47,804,000
Manufacturing†	16,082,000	15,965,000
Govt.†	6,872,000	6,834,000
Unemployed*	3,383,000	3,347,000
Jobless 15 or more weeks*	974,000	874,000
Not in labor force*	50,352,000	50,156,000

Mfg. Data†	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1954
Avg. weekly pay	$74.93	$73.97	$71.28
Avg. weekly hrs.	40.5	40.2	39.6

*From Census Bur. †From Bur. of Labor Statistics

COST OF LIVING

(BLS' consumer price indexes; 1947-49=100)

	Annual 1954	Avg. 1953	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1954
All items	114.8	114.4	114.3	114.3	115.2
Food	112.6	112.8	110.6	110.4	113.1
Housing	119.1	117.7	119.6	119.7	118.8
Rent	128.5	124.1	129.5	129.4	127.8
Apparel	104.3	104.8	103.3	104.3	104.9
Medical care	125.2	121.3	126.5	126.3	123.7
Transportation	128.0	129.7	127.6	127.3	130.5

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

Abbott Laboratories 1954—$8,702,028, $2.21; 1953—$9,220,042, $2.35. . . . **Abitibi Pwr. & Paper** 1954—$10,625,901, $2.49; 1953—$10,044,152, $2.27. . . . **Aluminum Co. of Amer.** 1954—$46,471,470, $4.38; 1953—$48,848,094, $4.71. . . . **Amer. Smelting & Refining** 1954—$21,477,610, $3.30; 1953—$19,111,632, $2.87. . . . **Babcock & Wilcox Co.** 1954—$15,212,000, $9.78; 1953—$12,061,000, $8.14. . . . **Beneficial Loan Corp.** 1954—$15,197,593, $1.55; 1953—$14,116,311, $1.45. . . . **Boeing Airplane Co.** 1954—$36,976,023, $11.39; 1953—$20,318,178, $6.26. . . . **Borden Co.** 1954—$22,724,336, $4.82; 1953—$20,264,156, $4.28. . . . **Borg-Warner** *1954 — $24,460,075, $3.27; 1953 — $23,978,142, $3.26. . . . **Canadian Chemical & Cellulose** 1954 net loss $5,502,957; 1953 net loss $1,236,934. . . . **Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.** *1954—$29,826,248, $1.94; 1953—$31,450,462, $2.05. . . . **Celanese Corp. of America** 1954—$6,590,268, $.32 (after $1 million federal tax credit); 1953—$10,652,977, $1.01. . . . **Chance Vought Aircraft** 1954—$6,640,433, $6.15. . . . **Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.** 1954—$5,056,011, $4.78; 1953—$5,098,322, $5.08. . . . **Coca-Cola Co.** 1954—$25,943,845, $6.07; 1953—$28,209,242, $6.60. . . . **Colgate-Palmolive Co.** 1954—$12,502,606, $4.96; 1953—$12,045,275, $5.02. . . . **Columbus & South'n Ohio Electric Co.** 1954—$5,274,000, $1.84; 1953—$5,591,151, $2.15. . . . **Continental Oil Corp.** 1954—$41,683,189, $4.28; 1953—$40,874,666, $4.20. . . . **Corning Glass Works** 1954—$17,490,191, $2.59; 1953—$12,681,395, $1.86.

Duke Pwr. Co. 1954—$14,587,058, $3.33; 1953—$13,645,363, $3.11. . . . **Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories** 1954—$7,597,000, $3.17 (incl. $6,727,000 net profit on sale of TV station); 1953—$1,544,362, $.60. . . . **E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.** 1954—$344,386,015, $7.33; 1953—$325,565,266, $4.94. . . . **Ex-Cell-O Corp.** (yr. to Nov 30) 1954—$8,839,-

487, $10.40; 1953—$6,000,281, $7.06. . . . **Gen. Motors Corp.** 1954—$805,973,897, $9.08; 1953—$598,119,478, $6.71. . . . **Gen. Public Utilities** (& subs.) 1954—$23,457,568, $2.46; 1953—$20,924,595, $2.36. . . . **Greyhound Corp.** *1954—$14,658,313, $1.35; 1953—$13,801,400, $1.27. . . . **Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R. R.** 1954—$5,084,753, $5.08; 1953—$7,904,798, $7.07. . . . **Hershey Chocolate** 1954—$7,090,707, $2.75; 1953—$9,908,547, $3.92. . . . **Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting** 1954—$12,684,124, $4.66; 1953—$11,456,023, $4.15. . . . **Imperial Tobacco of Canada, Ltd.** 1954—$7,884,588, $.74; 1953—$7,533,025, $.71. . . . **Industrial Acceptance Corp.** 1954—$6,837,286, $5.39; 1953—$6,969,476, $6.30. . . . **Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada** 1954—$65,295,186, $3.34 (excluding $1,865,851 capital gain); 1953—$53,694,526, $3.54. . . . **Kennecott Copper** 1954—$77,906,288, $7.20; 1953—$88,753,873, $8.20. . . . **Kentucky Utilities Co.** 1954—$5,690,472, $2.07; 1953—$4,807,063, $1.69. . . . **S. S. Kresge Co.** 1954—$12,332,762, $2.24; 1953—$13,247,425, $2.40.

Lehigh Portland Cement 1954—$7,958,681, $4.18; 1953—$6,308,287, $3.32. . . . **Eli Lilly & Co.** 1954—$11,342,662, $4.44; 1953—$12,373,891, $4.85. . . . **Link-Belt Co.** 1954—$5,447,542, $3.24; 1953—$7,397,792, $4.42. . . . **Lockheed Aircraft** 1954—$22,445,966, $7.94; 1953—$15,462,079, $5.51. . . . **Lone Star Cement** 1954—$12,502,274, $4.33; 1953—$9,318,534, $3.27. . . . **Lone Star Gas** 1954—$10,875,164, $1.82; 1953—$8,738,499, $1.50. . . . **P. Lorillard Co.** 1954—$6,342,143, $1.98; 1953—$7,193,571, $2.28. . . . **Louisiana Land & Exploration** 1954—$12,929,467, $4.34; 1953—$10,602,359, $3.56. . . . **Magma Copper Co.** 1954—$5,535,297, $5.18; 1953—$4,759,091, $4.76. . . . **Maytag Co.** 1954—$6,736,494, $3.68; 1953—$6,490,184, $3.53. . . . **McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.** 1954—$5,924,300, $6.73; 1953—$3,550,130, $4.03. . . . **Merck & Co.** 1954—$12,614,086, $1.09; 1953—$11,388,547, $.96. . . . **Mesta Machine Co.** 1954—$5,377,980, $5.38; 1953—$3,500,416, $3.50. . . . **Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator** *1954—$15,345,203, $4.84; 1953—$10,329,825, $3.31. . . . **Minnesota Mining & Mfg.** 1954—$24,624,225, $2.95; 1953—$17,977,771, $2.14. . . . **Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.** 1954—$6,067,570, $4.71; 1953—$5,687,358, $4.42. . . . **Monongahela Pwr. Co.** 1954—$5,054,995, †$26.60; 1953—$5,575,074, †$29.34. . . . **Montgomery Ward & Co.** (yr. to Jan. 31) 1954—$35,232,600, $5.20; 1954—$41,195,173, $6.12. . . . **Moore Corp., Ltd.** 1954—$6,288,765, $2.87; 1953—$5,145,180, $2.34. . . . **Mountain States Tel. & Tel.** 1954—$17,364,783, $7.51; 1953—$13,146,112, $7.10.

Natl. Cash Register Co. 1954—$12,729,002, $1.94; 1953—$11,087,737, $1.69. . . . **Natl. Cylinder Gas** 1954—$5,180,537, $2.17; 1953—$5,937,864, $2.52. . . . **Natl. Distillers Products** 1954—$13,713,300, $1.38; 1953—$12,133,410, $1.18. . . . **Natl. Gypsum Co.** 1954—$13,144,128, $4.56; 1953—$7,821,323, $2.71. . . . **Natl. Lead Co.** *1954—$36,618,651, $3.05; 1953—$30,848,928, $2.58. . . . **Natl. Supply** 1954—$9,328,436, $6.05; 1953—$9,780,801, $6.36. . . . **Natl. Tea Co.** 1954—$6,519,436, $3.20; 1953—$4,897,505, $2.65. . . . **New England Elec. System** *1954—$11,496,260, $1.24; 1953—$10,786,321, $1.24. . . . **N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.** 1954—$8,020,432, $5.18; 1954—$5,045,451, $2.77 (after sinking funds). . . . **Niagara Mohawk Pwr. Corp.** 1954—$27,759,626, $2.11; 1953—$26,343,395, $2.03. . . . **North'n Natural Gas** 1954—$11,477,394, $2.76; 1953—$7,892, $2.21. . . . **Ohio Bell Tel. Co.** 1954—$24,661,670; 1953—$24,940,024. . . . **Ohio Oil Co.** 1954—$38,223,725, $5.82; 1953—$43,539,172, $6.63. . . . **Ohio Pwr. Co.** *1954—$13,853,876, †$39.31; 1953—$13,114,021, †$43.37.

Pacific Gas & Elec. 1954—$63,039,149, $2.89; 1953—$59,693,395, $3.12. . . . **Pacific Pwr. & Light** 1954—$5,780,000, $1.54; 1953—$6,120,000, $1.65. . . . **Pacific Tel. & Tel.** 1954—$62,381,988, $8.89; 1953—$52,299,144, $7.63. . . . **Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line** 1954—$14,892,246, $4.26; 1953—$17,170,138, $4.93. . . . **Paramount Pictures Corp.** (yr. to Jan. 1) *1955—$9,003,000, $4.10; 1954—$6,779,563, $3.06. . . . **Parke, Davis & Co.** 1954—$10,493,502, $2.14; 1953—$9,344,017, $1.91. . . . **J. C. Penney Co.** 1954—$43,616,938, $5.30; 1953—$38,472,933, $4.67. . . . **Peoples Gas Light & Coke** 1954—$12,139,482, $10.85; 1953—$11,422,975, $10.21. . . . **Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.,** *1954—$15,200,000, $2.95; 1953—$14,159,604, $2.73. . . . **Phelps Dodge Corp.** 1954—$41,249,391, $4.07; 1953—$38,878,733, $3.83. . . . **Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron** *1954 net loss $7,324,031; 1953 net profit $100,407, $.07. . . . **Philco Corp.** 1954—$6,768,965, $1.69; 1953—$18,350,577, $4.86 (incl. $5,283,000 or $1.43 a share from sale of TV station). . . . **Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal** 1954—$11,108,249, $5.15; 1953—$14,439,435, $6.71. . . . **Pittsburgh Plate Glass** 1954—$38,637,629, $4.18; 1953—$36,864,785, $4.07 (before $5,657,136 additional depreciation charge). . . . **Plantation Pipe Line** 1954—$5,108,334; 1953—$5,262,618. . . . **Powell River Co., Ltd.,** 1954—$11,258,311, $2.68; 1953—$9,726,308, $2.32. . . . **Public Svc. of Indiana** 1954—$12,175,837, $2.38; 1953—$11,751,619, $2.34. . . . **Pure Oil Co.** 1954—$31,163,000, $7.12; 1953—$27,104,723, $6.12.

Radio Corp. of America 1954—$40,525,459, $2.66; 1953—$35,021,778, $2.27. . . . **Rayonier, Inc.** 1954—$11,866,016, $5.12; 1953—$10,637,166, $4.72. . . . **Reynolds Metals Co.** 1954—$20,280,908, $10.09; 1953—$18,320,975, $9.10. . . . **Rockwell Spring & Axle** 1954—$12,107,571, $2.65; 1953—$14,215,718, $3.12. . . . **Safeway Stores, Inc.** 1954—$13,983,771, $3.52; 1953—$14,544,732, $4.31. . . . **St. Joseph Lead Co.** 1954—$7,523,503, $2.77; 1953—$6,300,342, $2.32. . . . **Scott Paper Co.** 1954—$18,820,340, $2.83; 1953—$14,541,718, $1.92. . . . **Simmons Co.** 1954—$5,358,019, $4.18; 1953—$6,273,724, $4.97. . . . **South'n Bell Tel. & Tel.** 1954—$56,994,339, $7.26; 1953—$50,954,431, $7.03. . . . **South'n Calif. Edison** (& sub.) 1954—$27,170,579, $3.02; 1953—$22,377,844, $2.65. . . . **South'n New England Tel.** *1954—$9,862,225; 1953—$8,225,066. . . . **Standard Oil (Indiana)** 1954—$117,156,768, $3.73; 1953—$124,826,397, $4.06. . . . **Standard Oil (Ky.)** 1954—$12,385,412, $4.75; 1953—$10,441,426, $4.01. . . . **Standard Oil (N. J.)** ‡1954—$584,000,000, $9.55; 1953—$582,000,000, $9.61. . . . **Standard Oil (Ohio)** 1954—$18,527,085, $4.41; 1953—$21,217,675, $5.08. . . . **Sylvania Elec. Products** 1954—$9,480,941, $2.92; 1953—$9,536,181, $3.10.

Tennessee Gas Transmission 1954—$22,075,520, $1.89; 1953—$18,932,845, $1.64. . . . **Texas Gulf Producing** 1954—$5,245,527, $4.29; 1953—$4,230,659, $3.47. . . . **Texas Gulf Sulphur** 1954—$30,544,951, $3.05; 1953—$24,533,586, $2.45. . . . **Thompson Products** 1954—$11,678,645, $4.25; 1953—$9,652,923, $3.56. . . . **Timken Roller Bearing** 1954—$10,658,159, $4.40; 1953—$10,856,402, $4.48. . . . **Union Oil Co. of Calif.** 1954—$35,887,920, $5.26; 1953—$38,099,602, $5.59. . . . **Union Tank Car** 1954—$5,136,507, $2.39; 1953—$4,707,226, $2.19. . . . **United Air Lines, Inc.** 1954—$9,617,694, $3.52; 1953—$9,072,382, $3.29. . . . **United Fruit** 1954—$31,459,780, $3.58; 1953—$44,556,624, $5.07. . . . **United Gas Corp.** 1954—$26,749,356, $2.07; 1953—$25,659,815, $2.10. . . . **U. S. Pipe & Foundry** 1954—$8,958,255, $9.74; 1953—$6,782,812, $7.37. . . . **West'n Union Telegraph**-*1954—$9,384,986, $7.58; 1953—$8,334,736, $6.77. . . . **Westinghouse Air Brake** 1954—$7,763,564, $1.88 (incl. $5 million income tax credit; after $740,000 flood loss); 1953—$10,009,199, $2.43. . . . **Westinghouse Elec.** 1954—$84,594,367, $5.06; 1953—$74,322,925, $4.53. . . . **West Penn Elec.** 1954—$15,864,876, $1.87; 1953—$14,490,232, $1.71. . . . **Weyerhaeuser Timber** 1954—$35,510,355, $5.71; 1953—$36,751,355, $5.92. . . . **Whirlpool Corp.** 1954—$9,185,038, $2.98; 1953—$4,203,036, $1.36. . . . **Woodward Iron Co.** 1954—$5,822,555, $8.25; 1953—$5,545,853, $7.86. . . . **Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.** 1954—$11,412,579, $5.60; 1953—$9,351,267, $4.75.

* Preliminary † Preferred shares ‡ Estimated

OBITUARIES

Most Rev. Anton Baraniak, 50, auxiliary bishop to imprisoned Polish Cardinal Wyszynski; death in jail in Poland in 1953 reported Mar. 10 by Vatican.

Dr. Ernest P. Boas, 64, heart specialist, advocate of natl. compulsory health insurance law; Mar. 9 in New York.

Willard B. Bottome, 79, ex-world champion shorthand writer; Mar. 13 in Stamford, Conn.

William Robertson Coe, 85, financier, philanthropist, ex-owner Shoshone Stud, racing stables; Mar. 14 in Palm Beach, Fla.

C. Frederick Childs, 79, founder of oldest firm dealing in U.S. Govt. securities (C. F. Childs & Co.); Mar. 14, Lake Forest, Ill.

Edward K. Davis, 75, pres. Aluminum, Ltd. (Canada) 1928-47; Mar. 9 in Marston Mills, Mass.

Victor de Lamarre, 66, Canadian strongman who gained fame by lifting railroad cars; Mar. 14 in Quebec.

Pierre de Lanux, 67, ex-French diplomat, dir. League of Nations' Paris bureau 1924-35, writer & lecturer; Feb. 24 in Paris.

Denis Conan Doyle, 43, spiritualist, son of late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; Mar. 9 of heart attack near Mysore, India.

Sir Alexander Fleming, 73, Scotch-born bacteriologist who received Nobel Prize (1945) & was knighted (1944) for discovery of penicillin; Mar. 11 in London of heart disease. [See Vol. XIII, p. 120P]

Hannibal Choate Ford, 77, inventor who developed first electronic mechanism for controlling gunfire; Mar. 12 in Kings Point, N.Y.

George G. Foster, 94, bd. chrmn. Aeolian American Corp. (piano mfrs.); Mar. 11 in Miami.

Brig. Gen. Edgar E. Glen, 58, ex-USAF rep. in Korean truce talks; Mar. 9, San Antonio, Tex.

Matthew Alexander Henson, 88, Negro valet & companion of Adm. Peary on trek to N. Pole in 1909; Mar. 9 in New York.

Kaneko Higashi-Kuni, ex-Japanese princess; Mar. 3 (Tokyo report).

Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, 76, last U.S. Army Cavalry Chief (retired 1942); Mar. 12 in Washington.

Henry Kaufmann, 94, philanthropist, co-founder Kaufmann Dept. Stores (Pittsburgh); Mar. 13, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Helen Dean King, 85, ex-U. of Pa. zoologist) who produced superior strain of rats by selective breeding; Mar. 14 in Philadelphia.

Shavey Lee (Lee J. Waye), 52, unofficial "Mayor" of N.Y. Chinatown, restaurant owner; Mar. 15 in New York of kidney ailment.

William Robinson Leigh, 88, painter of Western U.S. scenes; Mar. 11, N.Y.

Oscar F. Mayer, 95, founder-chrmn. Oscar Mayer & Co. (meat packers); Mar. 11 in Chicago.

Miroslava (Sternova), Czech movie star; Mar. 10 in Mexico City apparently from overdose of sleeping pills.

Charles (Yardbird) Parker, saxophone virtuoso & a founder of "progressive" jazz; Mar. 12 in New York of heart attack.

Theodor Plievier, 63, German author of *Stalingrad,* other books on World War II; Mar. 12, in Avegno, Switz.

Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay, 60, ex-British MP (Conservative) imprisoned 1940-44 as pro-German security risk; Mar. 11 in London.

Marcel Rochas, 53, French perfume mfr., ex-dress designer; Mar. 14 in Paris of cerebral hemorrhage.

Edward C. H. Rowland, 72, showman who wrote *Mademoiselle from Armentieres* lyrics; Mar. 12, Surrey, Eng.

Maubert St. Georges, 67, N.Y. advertising agency exec., pioneer in public service ads; Mar. 7 in Paris.

Baron Ernest Seilliere (Ernest Antoine Leon Seilliere de Laborde), 89, author, philosopher, French Acad. member; Mar. 15, Paris.

Mrs. Mabel S. Shaw, 84, Illinois newspaper owner & pblshr. Mar. 7 in West Palm Beach, Fla.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Florida Grand Prix (12-hr. endurance for sports cars) in Sebring, Fla. Mar. 13—Briggs Cunningham's British Jaguar, driven by

Mike Hawthorne of London & Phil Walters of West Palm Beach, Fla., was declared winner provisionally pending appeal for Allen Guiberson's 2d-place Italian Ferrari, driven by Carroll Shelby of Dallas & Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif. [See Vol. XIV, p. 80C] . . . **Basketball:** Natl. Assn. of Intercoll. Athletics championship—East Texas State won, 71-54, over Southeastern Oklahoma in Kansas City Mar. 12. . . . **Boxing:** Raul (Raton, or Little Mouse) Macias of Mexico defeated Chamrern Songkitrat of Thailand by TKO in 2:38 of the 11th round in San Francisco Mar. 9. The Natl. Boxing Assn. recognized Macias as new world bantamweight champion although the Calif. Athletic Comm. refused to do so. The NBA had taken the title away from Robert Cohen of France in January for failure to defend it within 90 days. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436B-C1] . . . **Fencing:** Cornell won 3-weapon Intercoll. Fencing Assn. championship in New York Mar. 12. [See Vol. XIV, p. 88C1] . . . **Golf:** $5,000 women titleholders championship—won in Augusta, Ga. Mar. 13 by Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill., for $1,000. [See p. 56A-B3] . . . **Horse racing:** $49,000 Louisiana Derby in New Orleans Mar. 12—won by Pin Oak Farm's Roman Patrol, Doug Dodson up, for $34,175. [See Vol. XIV, p. 88D1] . . . **Motorcycle racing:** Amer. Motorcycle Assn.'s 100-mi. beach-&-road race for amateurs at Daytona Beach, Fla. Mar. 12—won by ex-AF Capt. Dan Richards, 36, of Little Rock, Ark. with record 92.43-mph. avg. speed. AMA's 200-mi. experts' beach-&-road race at Daytona Beach Mar. 13—won by Bradley Andres of San Diego, Calif. with record 94.57-mph. avg. speed. [See Vol. XIV, p. 80B2] . . . **Skiing:** Natl. titles at Franconia, N.H.—(Men's) Chiharu (Chick) Igaya of Dartmouth retained Alpine combined championship Mar. 12-13; Ralph Miller of the Army won slalom title Mar. 13. (Women's) Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, 22, of Parshall, Colo. regained Alpine combined title Mar. 12-13. [See Vol. XIV, p. 88D1] . . . **Track:** *Milwaukee Journal* games in Milwaukee Mar. 12—Abe Woodson of the U. of Illinois equaled 6.1-sec. world indoor record to win 50-yd. high hurdles; Wes Santee of Kansas U. won the mile in 4:08.6. [See p. 80E-F2] . . . **Yachting:** 39-ft. yawl *Hoot Mon,* owned by Lockwood Pirie of Chicago, Worth Brown of Miami & Chas. Ulmer of New York took fleet honors for the 2d year in the Southern Ocean Racing Conf.'s 1955 season, according to computations announced in Havana Mar. 15 after all figures were in for St. Petersburg-to-Havana race, which *Hoot Mon* won. [See p. 48E2]

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Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.'s "compromise" for 1955 football telecasts was approved by the Western (Big 10) Conf. Mar. 14. It provided for 8 national telecasts plus 5 TV dates within each of 7 NCAA districts; a school could appear on 2 telecasts but only once on the national circuit; additional appearances could be permitted in home TV areas where games were sold out or where the team was playing more than 400 miles from home. [See p. 16D1] . . . **Spectator** totals (paid admissions) in the U.S. during 1954, according to *Morning Telegraph, Daily Racing Form* & UP figures cited by *Editor & Publisher* Mar. 12: thoroughbred horse racing 31,355,798 (up 117,535 over 1953), harness racing 19,052,786 (up 543,057); baseball (pro) 35,599,657 (down 2,081,029), including major leagues' 15,935,881 (up 1,552,084); college football 13,749,667 (up 812,543). [See p. 80F2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Weather. Tornadoes & thunderstorms with high winds swept Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia & W. Virginia Mar. 11. 2 persons were killed near Pittsburgh & 20 others injured in the storm area. . . . Damage caused by Ohio River floods between Pittsburgh & Louisville was estimated Mar. 10 at $14 million. [See p. 80A3] . . . The Greek freighter *Iason* sank in a storm off southern Italy Mar. 14. 11 *Iason* crewmen & 8 rescuers from the British liner *Stratheden* drowned when a rescue boat capsized.

Accidents. 38 Koreans were killed & 17 injured Mar. 9 when a bus plunged off a bridge 17 mi. south of Seoul . . . 2 plane crashes Mar. 9 during a Utah snowstorm: a USAF B-25 struck an 11,500-ft. Wasatch Mt. peak near Pleasant Grove; a Beechcraft flown by Robert Willis, 48, Chicago plywood broker, with 4 other persons aboard en route to Los Angeles.

Crime. Albert Fuller, 35, ex-Russell County, Ala. Chief Dep. Sheriff, was sentenced to life imprisonment in Birmingham Mar. 11 for the murder in Phenix City last June 18 of Albert L. Patterson, 61, anti-vice crusader & Dem. nominee for Ala. State Atty. Fuller was tried in Birmingham on a change of venue. Arch B. Ferrell, 38, ex-county prosecutor & alleged legal advisor to the vice syndicate in Phenix City, was acquitted in a separate trial in Birmingham Mar. 11 of having stolen 600 votes in an attempt to prevent Patterson's nomination. (Ferrell & ex-Atty. Gen. Silas Garrett still were under indictment as co-defendants in the Patterson murder.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 388A3]

A Senate Judiciary sub-committee headed by Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) said Mar. 10 in its 2d report on a 1953-4 investigation into juvenile delinquency: the rate of juveniles appearing in courts rose from 300,000 in 1948 to 435,000 in 1953; among the greatest dangers was an estimated $100-$300 million annual traffic in pornographic publications and the illegal sale & use of barbituates. The report called for more Federal narcotic agents & stiffer jail terms for drug sellers. Legislation recommended: a ban on inter-state transportation of obscene matter by any means; more & better schools with federal aid; an expanded public housing problem; a raise in social security to ennable mothers who now must work to remain home; federal aid to states in funds & technical help to develop varied anti-delinquency programs. [See p. 62A1]

William Giglio, 39, of Port-au-Peck, N.J. & Frank Vivorsi, 51, of Atlantic Beach, N.Y., were given 15-yr. prison sentences for evading $850,000 in federal income taxes, concealing assets & fraudulently obtaining 1,400,000 lb. of sugar during World War II food rationing. . . . William Patrick Farrel, 25, wood finisher, was indicted Mar. 10 in New York for the murder Feb. 6 of Ann Yarrow. [See Vol. XV p. 48B3] . . . The U.S. Supreme Court awarded a retrial Mar. 14 to reputed Denver gambling czars Eugene (Checkers) Smaldone, Clyde (Flip Flop) Smaldone & 2 others, sentenced to prison for alleged jury tampering during the Smaldones' trial for alleged income tax evasion. [See Vol. XIII, p. 405E2]

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Air speed records: A British Mark 10 Bristol Britannia turbo prop. airliner flew from London to Johannesburg (6,070 mi.) with one stop Mar. 13 in 17 hr. 42 min. flying time [see Vol. XIV, p. 274B1]. Lt. Col. Robert R. Scott of Des Moines set a 3-hr. 40-min. Los Angeles-to-New York record Mar. 9 in a USAF Republic Thunderstreak jet. [See Vol. XIV p. 8G3] . . . **Daylight saving time** extension for New York City through the last Sunday in October (instead of Sept.) was unanimously voted by the City Council Mar. 15.

Divorced: Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post Davies, 68, from ex-Amb.-to-Russia Joseph E. Davies, 79; Mar. 10 in Gooding, Ida. (mental cruelty). [See Vol. XIV, p. 437D3] . . . **Birthday:** Dr. Albert Einstein was 76 Mar. 14. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 230E3, 121G1]

NEW BOOKS

A Lost Paradise. Early reminiscences of Samuel Chotzinoff. NBC music director recalls boyhood on Lower East Side N.Y. Feb. 21. (Knopf, 373 pp., $3.95)†

Collected Poems: 1928-53. By Stephen Spender. Mar. 11. (Random House, 204 pp., $4)

Faithful Are the Wounds. By May Sarton. Novel probes meaning of Harvard professor's suicide. Mar. 14. (Rinehart, 281 pp., $3)*

Flamingo Feather. By Laurens van der Post. Communist intrigue in South & Central Africa. Feb. 16. (Morrow, 341 pp., $3.95)*

John Sloan, a Painter's Life. By Van Wyck Brooks. Study of the American artist. Feb. 21. (Dutton, 246 pp., $5)†

The Opposing Self. By Lionel Trilling. Essays on literature & society of past 150 years. Feb. 14. (Viking, 232 pp., $3.50)†

Selected Poems. By Randall Jarrell. Mar. 14. (Knopf, 205 pp., $4)

Sense of Humor. By Stephen Potter. Humorist's analysis of English humor. Feb. 17. (Holt, 271 pp., $4)†

The Shield of Achilles. By W. H. Auden. Poems. Feb. 21. (Random House, 92 pp., $3)

Vorkuta. By Joseph Scholmer. Trans. by Robert Kee. Slave labor in Soviet coal mines above Arctic circle. Feb. 17. (Holt, 304 pp., $3.75)†

Whirligig. By E. B. Garside. Life of New England girl born at end of World War I. Feb. 23. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 337 pp., $3.75)*

The Young Hitler I Knew. By August Kubizek. Story of Hitler's youth in Linz by boyhood friend. Mar. 6. (Houghton, Mifflin, 298 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction